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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/593,098	10/24/2006	Susumu Kitagawa	1034228-000002	7829

21839 7590 10/10/2008
BUCHANAN, INGERSOLL & ROONEY PC
POST OFFICE BOX 1404
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1404

EXAMINER

BOYLE, ROBERT C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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4131

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/10/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/593,098	Applicant(s) KITAGAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner ROBERT C. BOYLE	Art Unit 4131	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 30-34 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 and 35-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 6 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/15/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

Group I, claim(s) 1-29, 35-41, drawn to an organometallic complex structure and method of making.

Group II, claim(s) 30, drawn to a functional film.

Group III, claim(s) 31, drawn to a functional composite material.

Group IV, claim(s) 32, 33, drawn to a functional structure.

Group V, claim(s) 34, drawn to an adsorption and desorption sensor.

2. The inventions listed as Groups I-V do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the technical feature in common with each group is: a metal ion, an organic compound capable of binding to the metal ion, a pillar ligand capable of binding to the metal ion, and an organic polymer capable of interacting with the metal ion. This technical feature can be found in the prior art by applying Kondo et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 1999, 38 in view of Millich et al., *J. Phys. Chem.* 1962, 66(6), 1070.

3. During a telephone conversation with Robert Mukai on September 29, 2008 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of I, claims 1-29, 35-41. Affirmation

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of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 30-34 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

4. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Claim Objections

5. Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities: the term ‘two another pillar ligands’ is unclear. Either “two other” or “to another” would make sense. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 6, 8, 17, 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

8. Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities: “the pore is defined as the region of a single organometallic layer surrounded by four pillar ligands”. This does not describe the boundaries of a void. Appropriate correction is required.

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9. Claim 8 recites the phrase "the one and the other organometallic layer structural units each being different from the two organometallic layer structural units." This is indefinite.

10. Claim 17 recites the phrase "the affinity of the organic compound and the pillar ligand is one of hydrophilic and hydrophobic to each other." This is indefinite.

11. Claim 19 recites the limitation "both ends thereof" in line 3 of claim 19. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

12. Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: the terms 'expanded and contracted' and 'transformed' are unclear. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 1-6, 8-21, 23-29, 35, 36, 38, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 1999, 38 in view of Millich et al., *J. Phys. Chem.* 1962, 66(6), 1070.

15. Claim 1 teaches an organometallic complex structure comprising a metal ion, an organic compound capable of binding to the metal ion, a pillar ligand, and an organic polymer capable of interacting with the metal ion, where the complex structure is porous. Kondo teaches the synthesis of $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{pzdc})_2(\text{L})]\text{xH}_2\text{O}$, where pzdc = pyrazine-2,3-dicarboxylate, L = pyrazine (see scheme 1). The corresponding structure is porous (figure 2).

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16. Kondo does not teach an organic polymer capable of interacting with the metal ion.

Millich teaches using polyvinylsulfonic acid (PVSA) in the interaction of metal ions, including Cu (see page 1072, section C). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to modify the complex structure in Kondo with the polymer taught in Millich because Millich teaches using PVSA to change the solution properties of the metal (see figure 3) and Moulton et al., Chem Rev. 2001, 101, 1629 teaches using coordination polymers to guide crystal self assembly, see section II, page 1623. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

17. Claims 2 and 3 include the ratio of the metal to ligand to pillar (claim 2) and add water complex (claim 3). Kondo teaches a complex structure with the ratio of 2:2:1 that is complexed to water (scheme 1).

18. Claim 4 discloses the complex structure of claim 1 has pores of a specific size arrayed regularly. Kondo teaches that pores have a specific size and are arrayed regularly (Scheme 1 and Figures 1 and 2).

19. Claims 5 and 6 describe the spatial relation of the layers to the pillar ligands (claim 5) and the pore (claim 6). Kondo teaches the same description (scheme 1 and figure 2).

20. Claim 8 describes organometallic layer structural units bridged by organic compounds and the metal ions forming dimer units. Kondo teaches the same (scheme 1 and figure 2).

21. Claim 9 describes the orientation of the pillar ligand and how it is bound to two metal ions. Kondo teaches the same (scheme 1 and figure 2).

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22. Claims 10-12 describe the metal ion in detail, it being a group 6-group 12 element (claim 10), divalent (claim 11), and selected from a list which includes copper (claim 12). Kondo teaches the use of divalent copper (scheme 1).

23. Claims 13-15 describe the organic compound in detail: it is capable of bridging (claim 13), it is a heteroaromatic compound or derivative (claim 14), and it is pyrazine-2,3-dicarboxylate (claim 15). Kondo teaches the same limitations (scheme 1 and figure 2).

24. Claims 16 and 17 describe the organic compound and the pillar ligand as being either hydrophilic or hydrophobic (claim 16), and that they are either both hydrophilic or hydrophobic (claim 17, see 112 Rejections above). Kondo teaches using pyrazine and pzdc which are both hydrophilic (scheme 1 and figure 2).

25. Claims 18-20 describe the pillar ligand in detail: it is a heteraromatic compound (claim 18), it has heteroatoms at both ends (claim 19), and it is selected from the list of claim 20 which includes pyrazine. Kondo teaches using pyrazine as the pillar ligand (scheme 1).

26. Claim 21 describes the pillar ligand being capable of being expanded, contracted, or transformed. Kondo teaches using pia (see scheme 1) which can be expanded, contracted, or transformed.

27. Claim 23 discloses the pillar ligand comprises two or more organic molecules and further states properties of the organometallic complex structure of claim 1: the organic molecules can interact through π - π stacking. Kondo does not elaborate on the properties of π - π stacking.

However, since all the components of the organometallic complex structure that is disclosed in claims 1 and 23 and which is taught in Kondo are the same, one of ordinary skill in the art would

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have recognized that the pillar ligands in the organometallic complex structure taught in Kondo would also have π - π stacking.

28. Claims 24-26 describe the polymer used: it is ionic (claim 24), it is either cationic, anionic, or amphoteric (claim 25), and it is PVSA, Na salt (claim 26). Millich teaches using PVSA as a sodium salt to complex with copper (page 1072).

29. Claim 27 states properties of the organometallic complex structure of claim 1, the crystalline structure is either plate-like, granular, or wire-like. Kondo does not elaborate on the properties of crystalline structure. However, since all the components of the organometallic complex structure that is disclosed in claims 1 and 23 and which is taught in Kondo are the same, one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that the crystal structure of the organometallic complex structure taught in Kondo would also be either plate-like, granular or wire-like.

30. Claim 28 describes the use of the complex structure for adsorption, desorption, and arrangement of a guest. Kondo teaches using the organometallic structure for adsorption of methane (figure 4).

31. Claim 29 discloses an intended use of the organometallic structure. Kondo fails to teach using the structure for “at least one of selective adsorption and desorption of a guest and selective arrangement of a guest”. However, this phrase is a statement of intended use. As to statements of intended use, MPEP 2111.02 states:

During examination, statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the recited purpose or intended use results in a structural difference (or, in the case of process claims, manipulative difference) between the claimed invention and the prior art. If so, the recitation serves to limit the claim. [MPEP 2111.02 (Citing *In re Otto*, 312 F.2d 937, 938, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963)]

No structural difference can be discerned between the prior art and the instant invention.

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32. Claim 35 describes the method of making the complex structure comprising mixing the metal ion, the organic compound, the pillar ligand, and the polymer. Kondo teaches all the limitations of claim 35 (see Experimental Section).

33. Claim 36 describes making the complex structure at below 50° C. Kondo teaches making an organometallic complex structure at room temperature (see Experimental Section). One skilled in the art would have known that room temperature is below 50°C.

34. Claim 38 discloses using stirring to carry out the mixing. Millich teaches stirring the solution (Experimental).

35. Claim 41 describes mixing the metal ion as a compound containing the metal ion. Kondo teaches mixing $\text{Cu}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a compound containing the metal ion (see Experimental Section).

36. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo and Millich as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hou et al., U.S. Patent 6,468,657.

37. Claim 7 discloses the pore sizes being capable of being changed by a stimulus. Neither Kondo nor Millich teach the size of the pores being changed by a stimulus. However, Hou teaches organic layers that associate with metals and form pores. The pore size can be altered with exposure to certain conditions including steric bulk and polarity. (Column 13 lines 22-34). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to modify the Kondo and Millich with Hou because Hou teaches the formation of multilayered porous materials for recognition, see Hou, abstract. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

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38. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo and Millich as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Takahama et al., U.S. Patent 5,149,513.

39. Claim 22 discloses the pillar ligand being capable of being expanded or contracted by a stimulus. Neither Kondo nor Millich teach the pillar being changed by a stimulus. However, Takahama teaches organic pillars expanding in the stimulus of a solvent. (Column 6, lines 28-54, column 7, lines 28-50). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to modify the Kondo and Millich with Takahama because Takahama the synthesis of a layered, porous material for adsorption, see Takahama, abstract. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

40. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo and Millich in view of Uemura et al., J.Am.Chem.Soc. 2003, 125, 7814-7815. Claim 37 discloses the mixing ratio of the organic compound to the metal ion to be more than 20. Uemura discloses mixing a metal ion with the organic compound in a ratio of 1:20. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to modify the Kondo and Millich with Uemura because Uemura uses self assembling polymers on transition metals, see Uemura second paragraph. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

41. Claims 39 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kondo and Millich as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Anderson et al., U.S. Patent 4,818,898. Neither Kondo nor Millich teach applying pressure to a crystal or powder. However,

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Anderson teaches applying pressure or molding crystals (column 7, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that pressure could be applied via fingers.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ROBERT C. BOYLE whose telephone number is (571)270-7347. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am - 5:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Sample can be reached on (571)272-1376. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David R. Sample/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Art Unit 4131

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